NEW FORK BERALD, MONDAY, COTUBER 20, 1856.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA

from San Juan del Norte. Dur Nicaraguan Correspondence.

GRANADA. (Nicaragua). Oct. 1, 1866.
The Movements of General Wal er in Ni aragua—The Accusations of his Enemies Answered—The Facts in the Case-Expedded Arrival of Steamers with Reinforcements-

Health of Granada, de., de., de. Since my last correspondence to you, what changes are taken place! what events have come to pass! foday it was fear that made our hearts tremble, then it uph which hurried its beating—then sorrow, then I will give you a perfect history of what occurred General Walker's retreat from Leon, in June last learn others with which you could not have become ac. ited, as they approach more to "public privacy"-

that I mean by this expression, my tale will show. General William Walker had been enthusiastically reand places through which he passed when marching with the First Rifle Battalion to Leon. He thence, in the middle of June, returned to Granada with the intention to conduct to Leon the Second Light Infantry Battalion, these two battalions on their entering this State. Orders ements to Leon, as Costa Rica was actually unable rived with the Second Light Infantry Battalion at Pueblo Nuevo, 24 miles from Leon, when he met a courier, in-He gave orders to return to Granada, and attallons at once retraced their steps, the one from I con, the other from Pueblo Nuevo. And what had happened in 'con'? Presiden: Rivas had fied thence with his cabinet, had disbanded the native troops in Leon, and called them to Chinandega, which is 36 miles from Leon and which had been fortified against the Gus temaliains, the San Salvadoranians and the Honduranians. As reasons for acting thus, Fresident Rivas declared that Walker had endeavored to rule him; that his troops had profaned the churches: that they quarrelled with the natives, &c. The greater part of these accusations was unfounded; and allow me here to reply to them. Walker had by this time been, without his consent, put on the election list as a can-didate for the Presidency, and had already received most

been, without his consent, put on the election list as a candidate for the Presidency, and had already received most of the votes in the Granada department, when the election, by an order of Fresident Rivan, had been postponed, and Walker's name ordered off the sist, and if any one desired, after that, to vote for him, he might do so. I need not comment upon this. Next, it was William Walker's (the Commander-in chief) right, pay, duty, after the State (by his and the President's orders and concurrence) had been declared to be in a state of war, to take such measures as he deemed proper; and it was absolutely necessary that he should meet with to opposition from the civit authorities—that, in a word, his authority should be above theirs. If the Commander in Chief meets with opposition? from the civil authorities, can he justify be held responsible for the success of the war unless he has the authority to subdue this opposition? If they did not want him to do that, they should not have made him Commander in Chief. The charge of the profaustion of the churches—of any church—is a palpable, barefaced lie; and this I know, because I was in Leon when the troops were there. That some quarrels took place, I myself believe, but if this be all, it is no justification whatever for the conduct of President Rivas and his cabinet. Some men are intemperate and prope to mischief; everybody knows that, but if two or three broils took place, nobody has a right to draw a conclusion therefrom against othe s. And I do not think if probable that the offenders were punished for it, as ethers have been punished, to the knowledge of many inhabitants here.

But what was the reason? I do not know. The best I can give is, that some mon were cither dissatisfied, in not being able to ruin the country and its people, or were desirous to gain both position and power; of all this you will find a clear account in El Necardquence, in the article upon the execution of Sauzar.

sirous to gain both position and power; of all this you will find a clear account in El Necaraguenze, in the article upon the execution of Sauzar.

General Walker, moderate as ever, and desirous of restoring the old friendship, save up his rights and returned; but while on the march back to Granada he learned that Rivas and his coofesiorates were preparing to jein the enemy, and it Granada that they had done to the theorem of the control of the sate—and accordingly the Franklency was declared void and Don Fermin Ferrer mattered as Provisional President of Nicaragua. The general approval of all the right minded cilizens was the answer to this appointment, and I need not say, that in his short career Fresident Ferrer surpassed the hopes of the nature.

General Walker was elected President shortly afterwards. You know the vote; you know the inauguration and its fewtivities; you know the general rejoiting; but mothe latter you don't know. You cannot imagine it. Put deprive the Fourth of July, rejoitings for Kansa being made a free State, for the bailte of New Orleans, for the languration of Washington as first President of alterated country—put sait those logicing. You have had your Washington in the cigiteesth century, in the nineteenth we have Walker.

We got along very well for several weeks; the enemy kept Leon, but were made against that place and Chontage, and in all these success was upon the side of right—house were made against that place and Chontage, and in all these success was upon the side of right—apon President Walker's.

But a few weeks ago the enemy succeeded in placing neveral bundred men on the ranch of San Jacinto, by carrying them along the unoccupied north side of the Managua lake during the night. They were joined by several men from Chontales, and when the naws arrived at Granals the clittens were saized with fear lest they should at once attack the city. San Jacinto being only about thrity miles distant; but as they remained quiet and a sufficient force stationed both at Thirapa and Cooos, the only points were they could cross the Estero Panaloya (which connects the Managua iske and that of Nicaragua), the fears soon subsided. In order to reconsolite the nearny's position very strong, did not attack them. They had remained the said of the sa

Captain, I know it; but you will soon have occasion to do it."

"But we have two cannons here, three in Managua and one is Manaya: why don't you let me have them." I know that Major Waters cannot hold Managua. If you lose them the republic will have no cannons?"

"Well, Captain, I know all," replied Gen. Walker; "we don't want those cannons; they may have them and Managua and Tipitapa in the bargain. I want them to have them all."

They did have them, and we and Assertion.

Dave them all."

They did have them, and we and everybody know why. The latest events show that the President General calculated right.

We expect both the Eastern and Western steamers within four days, with troops, guos, cannons and ammunition, and then the war will soon be ended.

One thing more: St Niconaguenes did some mis-

chief, and published the register of the lately arrived treeps, whereupon he received advice to stop such proceedings—in time of peace the preas unbounded—but war wants carculaness and forbids too free a press.

Yesterday evening, September 30, the First Rifle Rattallon received its color conign, brought out by Major Rleiss. They had a spiendid time of it and what with toasts, songs, music, &c., you may think how they felt. Granada is very healthy, and had been for a long time past. The troops look well—everybody and everything looks well. Reads have been cleared, houses rebuilt, and people's confidence returns. We stand on the threshold of a new and bester time. Additional Intelligence Brought by the Texas

Newspaper Accounts.
[From the Marsaya Herald, Sept. 10.]
THE TOWN OF MASSAYA AND THE PEOPLE WHO

THE TOWN OF MASSAYA AND THE PROPLE WHO
LIVE THERE.

This is a town situated some afteen miles from Grands, containing about 8,000 inhabitants. Nature has andowed it with many advantages. It has two plazas; in the centre of the principal one stands a large church, on either side a few shops, where one can buy combs, brusbes, looking glasses and spurs. The plaza is the market pince of the town, and there can be purchased cacan, corn, hammocks, and dulces.

Mr. Fouriers informs us in his narrative on Nicaragua that business has been conducted on a large scale; all traveliers who have ever wireled Massaya also bear witness to the fact; but the political state of the country for the last half century has tended to stop speculation, and the merchanics are unwilling to risk their means so for g as the present state of affairs exists, which we are confident cannot continue much longer. The news of the day confirm us in the opinion that the day is not far distinct when the natural resources of Massaya will certainly have a chance of being developed and the enterprise of the merchants brought into play. The following catract we copy from Squiers' narrative.—

On the sides of the plaza were several rows of ane shops, with their doors and shutters covered with time for more for

deel large quantities of the course, as promoted to which America. But the shops, in consequence of the existing were, at one time, extensively expense to the existing troubles, were shut, and the plaza was almost entirely deserted.

The natives are industrious, orderly and friendly. Devoted to a cause which they believe to be the only sure means of placing them on the road to prosperity. A stranger is struck with the devotion paid by the natives to their religion, the church being at all times the first in their thoughts and affections. The native women are find and hospitable, ever ready to extend the hand of friendship to Americans, and esger to nurse and smooth the pillow of the sick. The scenery around lines and the plice of the sick. The scenery around lines and the surrounding country, and have taken some pains to recollect a spot that could equal Massaya in beauty of stuation and scenery, but willingly give the paim to the port it is our good lack to be statinged from the city of Granada are situates a cluster of the most beautiful and fertile islands it is possible to conceive. They vary from a few square yards to several square miles in squarefield extent. Be yend these, and desparated from them by a deep, navigable channel, stands the large island of Aspetaro, whose boid headiands and irregular surface serve as a guide to all who navigate the lake. Zapetaro is in its western extremity, scooped out so as to form an almost circular bay, and the shore of the main and opposite having a deep curve, an almost circular bay is formed of several miles in squared by a channel of deep water, which when the silipates takiff the secure upon its surface, even when storms may be lashing into fary the more exposed parts of iake Nearagaus. The southeastern part of the bay is bounded by the cluster known as the "Thousand Islands," each one of which, to our mind, is in a short time destined to be further houses, stores and commercial ware rooms, and where vessels of considera, his tenness and ignitive and the time of t

tends for twenty one years, and is given to perfectly responsible parties, who are willing to make the bicaragua route from the Atlante to the Pacific occan better than any other.

A large number of hands are now busy along the whole extent of the line making those things straight which were heretofore objectionable. Under a competent director, in the person of Col. McDonald, the most efficient system of works ever ortginated or carried on the State, are now being hurried to a completion. There no longer exists any necessity for landing the passengers at Virgin Ray in boats, but the shoamers rua alongside and more to the wharf. At San Juan a storeship has been sunk just inside the point, a abort distance from the shore, and laborers are busy building a solid wharf so as to connect the sunken stip with the abore. Hereafter the occan atcamers will run alongside of a wharf which not only serves the purposes of a landing, but will also operate in some degree as a break water to the harbor. The road is being put in most complete repair.

The hotels at both ends of the line, and also at San Carlos and Cartillo, are being put in order, and in San Juan the accommodations will be other than ever. In Virgin Bay the landiords will commence improving immediately stirer the transit of the next passengers. Fren the natives look more lively and hopeful, and are quite industrious in the cultivation of fruit and the raising of chickens.

On the lake, we are told, new improvements will be made in the steamboats. The next steamer will probably arrive at San Juan about the 4th of October, and after her passengers are crossed, the San Garlos will be everhauled and turned into a North river or Mississippi river boat, with cables and comfortable accommodation for cabla and steerage passengers. One or two new boats will be upon the river, and as soon as the route is theroughly organized the contract for a railroad on the river, around the falls.

Colrete trees on them; but we are told that for the past two proved the made to grow dit

residence.

THE FIRST CORN MILL IN GRANADA.

Colonel Jehn H. Wheeler has started the first corn millever known in Granada. It is located in the square above the legation, and its humming noise, while "chawing up" the grain, may be heard even in the Presidential residence. And we do not consider the sound should be unpleasant to General Walker? ears, reminding him, as it must, that he is the cause of its presence here. The natives crowd around the place in great numbers, and for a space the indiana thought their trade of making pinnie was gone; but on mature consideration they came to the conclusion toat, like all other American enterprises, it was new to tham and the country, and worked out its way without following any beaten track. The government furnishes a large supply of corn, which is ground up and dealt out to the american residents of the place petropice it extensively, and, in lact, the improvement is considered well of by "all hands and the cook."

residents of the place perceive it extensively, and, in last, the inprovement is considered well of by "all hands and the cook."

FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC.

(From the same, Sept. 13)

By a recent decree the flag of the republic is changed very materially. It now consists of two blue stripes with a white suripe between them, the latter twice as wide as the former. In the middle of the white stripe is to be a red star with five points. We are thus rid of the eruptive device which has hitherto so appropriately represented the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 15th of September a dinner was given at Managus to Col. McIntosh, by his brother officers, on the eve of his departure from that city to assume a new command at Masays. They had an abundance of good things served up to table, plenty of capital toasts and speeches, and a jolly time sitiogether.

Monday, the 15th day of September, was celebrated in Granada with becoming enthusiasm, by the native population. The day was like our Fourth of July, being the thirty fourth anniversary of the declaration of Nicaraguan independence from old Spain.

El Nicaraguense maniversary of the declaration of Nicaraguan independence from old Spain.

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El Nicaraguense maniversary of the declaration of his portion of the quadramand species. It appears the skins bring from three to nine dimen a piece, according to quality. In France they sell for fifteen, and are there converted into a very delicate skin, and made up in the shape of gioves at two dellars a pair. Is Brazil this trade is carried on extensively, and it is estimated that the annual expert amounts to \$200,000.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The Effect of Fusion in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Some Interesting Developments of Frauds Promised.

THE DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN CONGRESS.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1856.
The Result of the State Election—Crying over Spill Mill.

The Result of the State Election—Crying over Spile Max—
The Contact in November.

The means by which the pro-slavery party of this
State has managed to cancel a known large majority
against the democrats, excel in point of political villainy
and effrontery, anything yet seen in the history of Pennmyrmidons openly avowed that the Union ticket had a clear majority in the State of from eight to ten thousand, but with proper management this could be turned the other way in the city and county of Philadelphia. No with 15,000 extra assessments, bands of men were transferred on election day from poli to poil, voting at each precinct. The Inspectors and Judges of Election permitted challenged parties to vote as though not chat-

cach precinct. The Inspectors and Judges of Ricction permitted challenged parties to vote as though not chatlenged. In one ward, where the Judge and one inspector were Buchanan men, the other Inspector twice refused the ballot of an Iriahman named O'leavy. He returned however the third time, as the polic were about clesing. The inspector went out for a police officer, and during his absence O'leary's vote was taken. This is a single instance, but scores of such are known, and will be brought forwore in evidence ere long. Three days after election the official vote of the city and county gives the democrate six hundred greater majority than they themselves claimed, and the entire vote is set down as 68,601, in a city of hair a million inhabitants.

The republicans are furious, and talk of initiating a vigilance committee, but, as a preliminary measure, are now contesting the returns.

The chief cause which led to the present unlooked-for result is the treachery of the Fillmore men, more particularly in the city. Americans are heard openly avosing that they voted the democratic ticket, and give as a reason that the success of the union candidates would have sassisted Colonel Fremont, and that their object was by any and all means to defeat him. It is rumored that e, 600 of these Know-Nothings voted in the city with the democracy, and the latter cite the lact as a proof that the republicans cannot hope to gain anything from the Amorican party. In Montgomery county, a member of the union State committee, electionsered, it is said, for the Buchanan men, and used his influence to obtain them votes. The democratic would have been wouldly beaten had it not been for such traitors' assistance.

A cliterent feeling, however, seemed to move the Amorican party in a few counties, but they possessed no more organization than the republicans, and were even obliged to ask the assistance of the latter. What funds they had possessed had been squandered in banners, torches, lanterns, &c. But the democratic influences brought to be

The Election—The Fraude—Important Developments in Prospect—Eich Correspondence to see the Light, de., de. Several hours have been consumed to day in an effort to get a copy of six or eight letters written by certain union of the Know Nothings and Buchanapites. The of fort was unsuccessful, although the main facts have been

chers, (Sanderson editor of the Fillmore Datify Nows, and others, (Sanderson is Chairman of the Fillmore State Central Committee,) it accurs, when the union between Fremont and Fillmore was proposed, declined until Forney had been heard from, who, it appears, had the precedence, and it is believed now the preference, in the movement. All these letters are now in the hands of the Republican Committee, diverted to prepare as ad-dress to the voters of the State, and will be appended to it. This committee consists

be appended to it. This committee consists of Gov. Johnston, of Aleghany; Chas. Gibbons. of Philadelphis; John Govode, of Westmoreland Pr. Fuller, of Fayette, and E. C. Darlington, of Fayette. The disclosures will be exceedingly rich.

Touching the result of the election, but one impression chains, and that is, that treachery and fraud have been practised to an alarming extent. Treachery on the part of the Fillmore men, who, in countiess hundreds in this city. Berks, Bucks, Iancaster, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Green and other counties, voted the democratic ticket, and fraud on the part of the democratic ticket, and fraud on the part of the democratic ticket, and fraud on the part of the democratic ticket, and fraud on the part of the democratic ticket, and fraud on the part of the democratic ticket, and fraud on the part of the temocratic ticket, and fraud on the part of the democratic ticket, and fraud on the part of the democratic ticket, and fraud on the part of the democratic ticket. As a supplied to the fill majority of J. C. Flanagan, also editor of the Fillmore News, that the Fillmore men here generally voted for the democracy because of the understanding that in New York the democracy were to vote the Fillmore ticket, &c. In Flanagan's language, "the democratic door in New York is locked, and the Fillmore men here have the key is their pockets." I quote his own expression as used to a member of Congress from this State.

In Green coenty last year, American majority, 1,000; this year, democratic majority, 1,100. Things certainly look suspicious in that section. So of the other counties above named, but not perhaps to the same extent. The Fillmore Central Committee having refused to affiliate, the ticket published by the republicans can hardly be said to be a Union ticket. The present indications favor the belief that three tickets will be in the field. The large body of the Americans, it is believed, will sustain the republican ticket, which was go ten un in good faith, and has the names of Fillmore men upon i

Рипания Рима, Сст. 18, 1856. The Pennsgleania Rection-How the Rendt was Brought About - Its Effect upon the November Election, &c., de. The telegraph will have informed you of the result of our State election held on Tuesday last. Contrary to general expectation, the democratic State ticket has been chosen, but by a majority so small as, under the circum-stances, amounts to a virtual defeat. The causes of this result are palpable. There was, in the first place, an incomplete organization of the opposition. There were three central committees, notiber of whom was efficient. three central committees, notice of whom was eliminate. The canvass lacked unity and directness of management. The State was not polled, tee much being left to spontaneous action. Second, the rabid Fillmore men betrayed us. In this city many voted the democratic ticket, and neous action. Second, the rabid Fillmore men betrayed us. In this city many voted the democratic ticket, and in the country there was a like treachery in such counties as Northampton, Montgomery, York, Franklin and others which might be named. This interest was united against the Union ticket, lest its triumph would strengthen Fremont, and tend to effect his election. On the other hand, the honest Fillmore men—those who preferred Fremont to Buchanan, and were too pure to be corrupted by Buchanan money—supported the Union men, and will raily around the Union Electoral ticket. Third, there were great frauds practiced, especially in this city. On a moderate estimate, twenty thousand lilegal votes were cast for the democratic ticket last Tuesday. Last spring, that party elected nearly all the election officers, and in seme districts, the watchers appointed by the Court to scure fair voting, were not allowed to approach the polls. No one believes ther are filed of the court in Filladelphia, which would give us a population of 800,000. Filly five thousand wore the max immum given at the municipal cleation in June, when approach the polls. No one believes ther are filed of the filed of the court of the filed of the court of the filed of the court of the filed of the

day. The Bochanier's knew that their candidate's fate depended upon the result of the State election, and that their defeat now was his sure defeat in Novam or Heace all this effort, this anscrupciousness, this knew try, this inflamous trampling upon the expressed will of the honest yeomanry of the State. Never was a campa go more rigorously, more effectively and more shameles ity carried on by our opponents. The democratic lead as found numerous ready instruments in the ruffians with whom all cities abound. Yet, ander the "circumstance, with their large command of money, with their ifferough organization, with the sreachery in our ranks, with the immense raturalizations and with the unparalleled frauds, the victory is a barren one. What other candidate for the Preeldency ever required such means to save his State, and what other escaped so marrowly an inglorious defeat? The figures thus show how meanly Buchanan is considered in his native commonwealth, and how thorough is the people's contempt for him and his principles.

But, you ask, what is the prospect in November? I snewer, promising. This may surprise you, but these are my reasons.—Buchanan is not as strong as his party, for many democrats will not, in a direct issue, vote to chalave Kansas. The democrats cannot repeat their efforts, which were exhausting. Our friends will spend ices carery in public meetings, and obtain a more thorough carvass of each district, trasting less to earthusiasm, more to well directed labor. The distinctive American ficket will keep many for Filmore who voted the Buchanan and hate his principles, and obtain a more thorough carvass of each district, trasting less to earthursiasm, more to well directed labor. The distinctive American ficket will keep many for Filmore who voted the Buchanan and hate his principles, and we will work on the less of the principle of the hones and hate his principles, and we will work on the lessing the State not yet lost beyond redemption. We are not dishearened. As heartly as ever we despite Bucha

benochars.

N. B. Browno.
Harian Ingram,
R. L. Waight,
Thomas P. Kn
John C. Evans,
Jonathar Hy,
Joseph Lambach,
James H. Waiton,
George W. Breach
W. H. Weish,
Houty Feter,
John Creancell,
George P. Slocke,
Wm. Wilkins,
C. M. Stranb.
Total—15. re in italies —

UNION.

Wm. A Crabb,
Charles B. Penvote,
James J. Lewis,
John W. Killinger,
Jacob J. Shuman,
Pavid Taggart,
Andrew Gregg,
E. Eeel Myer,
Henry Souther,
Glenni W. Soefield,
D. A. Finney.

E Reel Myer,
Henry Souther.
Glemi W. Soefield,
D. A. Finney.
John C. Firnniaen,
Francis Jordan,
Frition J. Coffey,
John C. Firnniaen,
Frition J. Coffey,
John C. Firnniaen,
Frition J. Coffey,
Total—18.
Last year the democrats had a majority in the Senate.
In the House there will be, probably, a tie vote—50 to
50—claiming for the Union men one member in Adams
and two in Washington, neither of which is certainly
known; glving tie democrats one member in the city
proper, J. Ramsey, who has a certificate signed by four
judges, although there was a manifest mistake in the return of one of the wards, which when corrected, as it
will be by the House, will cloud G. Rush Smith (Union) by a
majority of three votes. The Legislature, on joint ballick, will thus be so close as to make it shiety that the democrata will not secure the United Statos Senator to succeed Mr. Brodhead. That, at least, is an open question.
A cintificative Fillmore electoral ticket is in the field and
a Union electoral ticket. The former interest is managed
it this city by a corrept band, the leaders of whom have
been bought and paid for. They are graceless chaps,
who live by bettaying their friends, and selling themwho live by bettaying their friends, and selling themwho live by bettaying their friends, and selling them
who live by bettaying their friends, and selling them
who live by bettaying their friends, and selling them
who live how that their real character is known,
and the real properties of the pro

EXCITING SCENE BEFORE THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION JUCGES.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct. 18.]

After we had gone to press y ceterday afternoon, it was discovered that there was a disparity between the return made from the Ninth Ward and the precinct returns handed into the office of the Prothoustary the moraling after the election. The original return of the officers of the learth preduct of the Ninth Ward was brought in, and it was discovered that according to it Mr. Ramey had but 157 votes, instead of 157, as returned yesterday. This difference of 20 votes turns the scale, and elects Mr. George R Smith by a majority of three votes.

Application was made for permission to amend this discoussion, for high blick persons the size to considerable dulged. The motion was finally less. It will kneely less than the Beturn Judges of the city wards should dispose of the matter. The result of this was a disagreement. Mesers Yard and Parker signed a certificate for Mr. Ramsey. If this correction had been made it would have secured the success of the entire Union city legislative ticket.

THE FUGION IN PINNSYLVANIA.

The rueion in Pennsyl, vania.

The rueion in Pennsyl, vania.

[From the Philadeiphis Journal, Oct. 18.]

Three state Central Committees assembled in this city yesterdar, the object being, we understand, to negotiate for a tusion electoral ticket. The Republican Committee represented the Fremont party of the state; the Fillmore committee, the friend of Fillmore and Doneison, and the North American Committee, well—nobody in general, and their distinguished selves in particular. The Republican and North American Committees met together, and agreed upon a plan for an electoral ticket, the purpose of which was to let the Fillmore and Fremont parties vote the same ticket, and then devide the electors according to the number of votes cast for each party. This proposition was submitted to the Fillmore State Committee, which was in session at another hotel, and after some debate and delay, it was finally rejected. The Fillmore representatives determined to stand by their own ticket, previously nominated. Thus, the fusion arrangement fell to the ground.

Negotiations have not yet been relinquished, but it is to be hoped they will be defeated. Suppose they should result to the desired arrangement. We are quite suro that the men who have thus assembled in "sceret containe," will find that, in professing to represent the masses of their respective parties, they have counted without their hosts. No such confederation will be ratified by the true men of either party. We thought that the Committees would have learned as much from the events of last Tuesday. It was fusion that drove the Fillmore men into the democratic ranks, or key't them at home. It was fusion that could not be brought to the support of native Americans. Better then for bot he parties—better above all, for principle—that unmixed tickets should be voted by the friends of the respective candidates. Principle first, and the leaves and flahes afterwards.

ricans. Retter then for be h partics—better above all, for principle—that unmixed tickets should be voted by the friends of the respective candidates. Principle first, and the leaven and fishes afterwards.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[From the Philadelphia Times, Oct. 18.]

Every unprejudiced observer, who is familiar with the facts and deductions of political economy, as it relates to population, will not fail to detect the fraudulant increase in the apparent vote of Philadelphia. From 1830 to 1840 the theorease of our population was at the rate of 32 per cent. From 1840 to 1850 the increase was about 46 per cent. In the rame population, the increase since 1850 until now would be at the rate of about 48 per cent. Now our population in 1850 was 400,000 souls. It now certainly is not less than 600,000 Nos all our census returns and all statistics and comparisons demonstrate that the number of legal, actual voters rever exceeds one-tenth of our population, and hardly ever reaches that proportion. It is as certain, therefore, as any deductions of political economy can be—and it is the most exact and definite of sciences not purely mathematical and physical—that there cannot be more than about 00,000 duly qualified voters in the dity and county of Philadelphia. Before the late election no man of any party over imagined or asserted that more than 60,000 votes would be east bere. And yet, to the astonishment of everybody, except the concoctors and perpetrators of the fate france, Philadelphia scens to have police locarly 70,000 votes—ten thousand more than any previous computation ever assigned.

But another test reveals the fraud just as clearly. There are about 20,000 onumerated taxables in Philadelphia.

But another test reveals the fraud just as clearly. There are about 20,000 onumerated taxables are voters. More than two thirds of the taxables are voters. More than two thirds of the taxables are to the same than two thirds of the same to the same than two thirds of the constitution of the predictions

nearly three days, only about 2,500 of a majority was claimed. The omniscient Printplemian itself claimed no more than about 2,500 yesterday morning; but late on Thorsday evening, for the first time, it began is be fumored among knowing locoboos that the majority would be three or four thousand. And sure enough, the Board of Return Judges, a shamoerstic concern, met the exigencies of the pary promptly, and ran up the majority high enough to carry the State and elect Cassidy.

Such a thing was never heard of before. Reported majorith sare, as a general rule, too high, and official returns generally out them down. But here, where there is more chonce of accuracy than in rural counties, the proposterous count of the Return Judges would make it out that the whole sity has been mistaken by more than six hundred! Such an error might have occurred in a sparse population spread over a large territory. But Philadelphia county is very limited in extent; the election officers always make out a set of aggregate returns for an association which furnishes them to the press of the city; these returns are published in morning papers, and them in reternoon papers; they are read, noted, cit dieed and compared by tens of thousmads. It is morally impossible that a mistake of six hundred votes abould nover be detected or suspected until the midnight before the mosting of the Return Judges.

In fact, the traces of fraudulent voting, fraudulent counting, fraudulent tallying, fraudulent alterations, and fraudulent returning are potent everywhere, and overyhour goting more numerous and observable. The will of the people has been overcome by a deliberate reportion of the California game of ballot box stuffing and wholesale fraud. It will not will—November is approaching. The people, forewards in the law will come down upon the fields perpetuations, abettors and prompters of the frauds of the 14th inst.

The Effect of Fusion in the Recent Elections.

[From the Cucinnati Commercial, Oct. 17]
In short, Fusion—a fusion with the How Nothing party—bas been from the beginning the grand central idea of their policy, the object of all their solicitude and the cause of all their misfortunes. Those who should have constituted the meleves the especial guardians of the republican field, who should, like vestal virgins, have watched over it with eleepiers vigilance, and laid down their lives rather than permit the purity of the sacred flame to be sulfited by contact or dimmed by neglect, unmindful of the high trust that had falten into their hands, and «poor in spirit to gain an adequa e conception of it—ones value, estually threw it into the open politica, market, like a common thing—bartered it away for dross that scarcely glittered when they received it, and at the first assay turned to worse than dirt upon their hands. There is a great justice in this thing—God's justice, who never faits to let fall a signal punishment upon the heads of those who make merchandise of the truth, and barter their principles for personal gain. The party with whom they made their compact was the one to inflict the penalty. It basely descrited them in the boar of trial, defeated, and destitute of the consciousness that they had deserved by their conduct a better late. It will not do to complain of this. It is right and men know it.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Political Complexion of the New or Thirty-fifth Congress.

MEMBERS ELECT THUS PAR.

MISCOURI

Dists.

1. Francis P. Biair Jr., opp,
2. Thes. I. Anderson, opp,
3. James R. Green, dem.
4. —— Craig. dim.
5. Sam'l H. Woodson, opp,
6. John S. Phelps, dem.
7. Samuel Caruthers, dem.
10. Samuel R. Cortis, opp.
2. Timothy Davis, opp.
2. Timothy Davis, opp.
3. I. Samuel R. Cortis, opp.
2. Edw. Joy Morris, opp.
5. Henry M. Phillips, dem.
6. John Hickman, dem.
7. Henry Chapman, dem.
7. Henry M. Philips, dem.
7. Henry M. Henry M. Philips, dem.
7. Henry M. Philips, dem. I. James Lockhart, dem. 2. Wm. H. Eoglich, dem. 3. James Hughes, dem. 4. James B. Foley, dem. 6. David Kilgore, opp. 6. J. M. Grigg, deta.

9. Judge Hail, dem.
10. Joseph Miller, dem.
11. V. B. Horton, opp.
12. S. S. Cox, dem.
13. John Shorman, opp.
14. Philemon Biss, opp.
15. Joseph Barnes, dem.
16. C. B. Tompkins, opp.
17. Wm. Lawrenor, dem.
18. Renjamin Leiter, opp.
19. Edward Wade, opp.
20. Josh. R. Giddings, opp. R. Giddings, opp. John G. Davis, dem.
James Wilson, opp.
Schuyler Colfax, opp.
Samuel Brenton, opp.
John T. Pettit, opp. Mrs. Nichols, Miss Kate Arnold, and M'lle Joseph

emocratic gain in ten States...... 42

There has been nothing very starting in the world of anuscement during the past week. The novelties include the new play, "Retribution," at the Bowery, which has not been a great success, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Brougham and Miss Kate Reignolds played the principal parts yory well. The piece, we coppe is a little too cipal parts very well. The piece, we opine, is a little too elegant for the Bowery audience. Another instalment of "Drea" has been served up at the Museum, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this is the last. Mr. E. L. Daven-pert had a benefit at Burton's, on Thursday, and played con. At Wallack's Theatre the houses have been crowded all the week to see Miss Robertson in the "Pr ms Donns." Her engagement closed with a berefit on Saturday, but we hope soon to see her again. She is decidedly too good for the small towns, such as Boston and l'hiladelphia.

The benefit to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, at

the Academy, on Tuesday, under Mr. Broggham's direc-tion, was a great pecuniary auccess. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, Miss Julia Catley, Mr. A. T. Morton, Mrs. T. S. Nims and others, volunteered. Miss Oatley's selections from the "Hunchback" were exceedingly well rendered. The performances went of very smoothly under the stage direc

formances went ch very smoothly their the sage arection of Mr. Thomas Price.

Miss Teresa Terry made her first appearance on any
stage at Eddy's Chambers street theatre, on Tuesday.

Several new plays have been accepted by the city
managers. Mr. Burton will produce, next week, a three
act comedy, entitled "Self," by Mrs. Frances Bateman,
The scene is laid in New York, and the place was very successful in St. Louis last season. Mr. Burton, Mr. Placide, Mrs. C. Howard and Miss Polly has also accepted a three act pleas, "Live by Tele-graph," and a five act comedy, "Fascination"—the latter by Messrs. F. B. Goodrich and F. L. Warden. Mr. Brougham has underlined a new local drams, said to be nck of novelty.

The entertainments offered at the several theatres for

to night are interesting.

Mr. Wattack commences an engagement of eighteen nights at his own theatre, this evening, and plays ifamnights at his own theatre, this evening, and plays Hamiet, a character in which he has not appeared for eleven
years. The other characters are distributed among the
best members of the company: and we hear that great
care has been taken to get the play up properly.

At DURION'S THEATER, "Hambel" will be performed, with
Mr. E. L. Davenport as Hambet, Mrs. Davenport as
Ophelia, and Mr. Burton as the gravedigger. Also, the
Durion called "Jonny Lind." with Mrs. Charles House.

" Retribution" and the "Warlook of the Gier" will also At Ninto's Garden the Ravels appear in two pieces

one of which is the new pantomime "Blanche," and M'lle Robert appears in "Les Abelles," At the Charmers Street Theates the bill includes

"The Crusaders," "Sally Smart" and "Fate, or the Children of Love." Mr. Eddy has a benefit on Wednes-

7. Cony will act for him.
At the Muskum, "Dred" is authounced for this evenion. It is worth the price of admission to see Tom Thurse's "make up" for Tom Tit.

At the Broadway Vanteries, the juvenile com-

Maretzek," continue to draw crowds. They are up for

revived this evening, with plenty of good songs.

THE OFERA CONTENTS.—Affairs at the Accidenty are selfin an unsettled state, and the opinion is provalent that we
shall have no Opera for two menths at least. Marchests has taken his company to Boston, where they open te-

and the new prima doma will appear on Thursday.

We see that Morelli, Aldini, Miss Anna Vall and Giammeni, the latter a tenor, who is well spoken of by the press, bave been giving concerts at the Montreal Theatre.

Thelberg's first concert in America will probably be

"Alessandro Stradella" will be given to-morrow

Philadelphia, where they will perform this evening for the Philarmonic Society. They gave last week concerts in New Bedford, Providence, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford and New Haven, all to overflowing houses.

A subscription list has been started in Boston by the secthoren Concert Society for a series of eight orchestral thoven's statue, and are going to have their organ; and they will have their concerts. One of the papers says: sic is now distinctly put to the test;" and side forvently:- "Shall we not rush to great orchestral music as They get up good musical criticisms in California vide

One or two songs, by Mr. Wells, were exquisitely rendered, and the sweet sounds that came from the lips of Mrs. Julia Gould Collins fell upon the tympanum rish, full and delicious, southing the troubled apart like a balm, and carrying the soul up until the imagination could almost see the angels who hover around the gates of paraduse, and fill it with harmony, concord and innocence.

The papers confirm the favorable opinion of the New

at the Museum, on Friday, and will be succeeded by Miss Agnes Robertson. The Pyne English Opera company are at the Howard. A new drama, by James Pilgrim, "The Demon of the Hartz Mcuntains," has been quite sus-

gagement of two weeks at the Walnut street theatre this evening. The National circus and theatre will open for the season to morrow. The company consists of Means. G. J. Arnold, H. C. Ryner, H. Thompson, W. France, J. Proctor, W. Walls, O. Stallord, L. Horton Mason, Mrs. H.

BUYFALO.-Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Davenport will shortly play a star engagement at the Metropolitan.

BAITINGER —Mr. Edwin Booth made his debut at the

Holliday street theatre to a crowded house, as Hamiet. The newspapers speak very well of the performance.

WASHINGTON.—Miss Laura Keene and her company played here last week.

CINCINNAT!.—A letter, dated October 16, says: "Miss
Heron has just concluded an engagement at the National, and has been succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Conway."
Wood's new theatre is fast approaching completion, and will open on the 27th of the present month. It will held some 2,300 people, and promises to be very elegant and convenient. We believe it is erected by subscription. Mr. E. L. Tilton, the stage manager, is now in New York, looking out for attractions. Mr. Pike, an enterprising gentleman of wealth and taste, has purchased a lot on Fourth street, known as the "Wiggin's property," together with an adjoining lot, making in all 85 feet front by 190 feet deep, at a cost of \$1,200 per foot front, on which he intends to erect a magnificent musical hall or opera-house, the interior to be, in its linish, similar to Niblo's.

here, and will be succeeded by Miss Eliza Logan. At the Metropolitan theatre Mr. Collins, the Irish comedian, has been playing to full houses., Mrs. Bostwick gave a concert here last week.

very successful here. Mrs. Conway has played Volage, in the " Marble Heart," to her husband's Raphael. St. Louis .- Mrs. Farren has been playing at De Bar's

arrived on the 5th, and would shortly be followed by his company, which includes Davidge, H. Bland, Miss R. Durand, Frazer the tenor, F. Lyster, and others knows to the Metropolitan boards. The Picayana learns that the manager of the St. Charles, Mr. De Bar, will commence his season on the evening of the 5th November, with Mrs. Farren as his first star, who is to be followed by Mr. and

his season on the evening of the 5th November, with Mrs. Farren as his first star, who is to be followed by Mr. and Mrs. Florence, Mr. and Mrs. Bourcleault, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. James Wallack, Mr. Neade, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Colline, and others. Mr. De Bar's company will consist of Mrs. Gladatone, Mr. Neade, Mr. Merita (old man), Bowers (low comedy), Studiy, Mr. Melters, Mr. Swam (vocalist), Mrs. Neagle, Miss Mary Shaw (Mrs. C. Howard's stater), Mrs. O. Ie Bar, Mile Vallee, Miss Emman Blake, and others. We have received a full list of the company of the French theatre, which will open on the 9th November, as follows—
Charles Boudousquie, director; L. Fiot, acting manager; E. Frevest, chef d'orcheatre (Opens); L. Prevest, do. for the vandeville; C. Daveile, sconic artist; Chevallon, machiniste en chef; Dubois, prompter; L. Marionneau, ombinate en chef; Dubois, prompter; Laminate, Second de.; Tunca, first baritone; Dutstial, second de.; Tunca, first barione, Charles, third do, coryphee; Oslowa, loading actor; Lacroix, leading juvenile actor; Dutstial, Second comedian; Charles, third do, onyphoe, Junaine; Mise, De Br./pa, mere dugazon, Dweyne; Mine, Berger Lacroix, Leune premiere, first folle; sine, Velana, do, ingénutie; Mise, Boudro, third do, coryphee, planiste; thirty employees, ten machl', sits and six add. Two hundred suparaul en meachles.

Ophelia, and Mr. Burton as the gravedigger. Also, the farce called "Jenny Lind," with Mrs. Charles Howard as Jenny.

At the Bowert Thearne the novelty is a dramatic romance by Mr. Brougham, called the "Demon Loyer,"

Manager is distinguished for his sollying, inch, energy success.